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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/784,227	02/13/2001	Scott Craig Koss	8371-123	2514
46404	7590	07/18/2006	EXAMINER	
MARGER JOHNSON & MCCOLLOM, P.C. 210 SW MORRISON STREET, SUITE 400 PORTLAND, OR 97204			SORRELL, ERON J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2182	

DATE MAILED: 07/18/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/784,227	Applicant(s) KOSS, SCOTT CRAIG	
	Examiner Eron J. Sorrell	Art Unit 2182	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 April 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1,2,5,6,8-10,12,13, and 15-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lahey et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,587,217 hereinafter "Lahey") in view of Iwata (U.S. Patent No. 6,778,289).

3. Referring to method claim 1 and computer-readable medium claim 9, and method claim 20, Lahey teaches a method for network document processing, the method comprising:

locating a connection to a document processing device and activating a first interface between a predetermined document processing device and a workstation whereby the workstation can access a plurality of operational settings of the predetermined document processing device (see lines 15-31 of column 7 and

lines 35-47 of column 8, wherein Lahey teaches selecting a specific printer and designating printing attributes);

providing a user interface at the workstation, whereby a user can through the user interface and the first interface select the operational setting for the document processing device (see lines 15-31 of column 7);

generating a document data file at a particular location (see paragraph bridging columns 2 and 3, wherein Lahey discloses files being stored in a storage device then replaced by stub files to save room in a particular storage device).

Lahey fails to teach communicating the particular location of the document data file to the predetermined document processing device, thereby activating a document processing job to be executed in accordance with any operational settings selected by the user.

Iwata teaches in an analogous system, the above limitation (see lines 56-65 of column 5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the system and method of Lahey with the above teachings of Iwata such that the location of the document data file is communicated to the document processing device in order to enable a computer of an unspecified user to acquire reference information of a

desired document without allowing access to the server from the computer of the specified user as suggested by Iwata (see lines 17-20 of column 2).

4. Referring to claim 2, Lahey teaches activating an interface further comprises launching a document-processing client in response to a document processing request by the user (see lines 15-31 of column 7).

5. Referring to claim 5, Lahey teaches generating a document data file further comprises storing the document data file on a job file store (see lines 30-37 of column 12).

6. Referring to claim 6, Iwata teaches communicating a location further comprises sending a Uniform Resource Locator to the predetermined document-processing device (see lines 40-60 of column 5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the system and method of Lahey with the above teachings of Iwata for the same reasons as mention in the rejection of claim 1, above.

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7. Referring to method claim 8 and system claim 17, Lahey teaches the document processing device is one of the group comprising: a printer, a fax machine, a multi-function peripheral, an electronic document management system, a plotter, a network fax machine, a language translation server and a knowledge management system (see item labeled 31 in figure 1 and paragraph bridging columns 4 and 5).

8. Referring to claim 10, Lahey discloses a software application for print processing (see lines 15-31 of column 7). This program is fully capable of being downloaded.

9. Referring to claim 12, Lahey teaches a network document processing system, comprising:

a) a generic document processing client installed on at least one workstation connected to a network, wherein the document processing client is operable to interact with several different types of document processing devices (see lines 15-31 of column 7);

b) a job file store, operable to receive document data files generated by the document processing client (see lines 31-37 of column 12); and

Lahey fails to teach at least one document-processing device, operable to receive a location of the document data files and auxiliary information associated with each document data file from the document-processing client

Iwata teaches in an analogous system, the above limitation (see lines 56-65 of column 5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the system and method of Lahey with the above teachings of Iwata such that the location of the document data file is communicated to the document processing device in order to enable a computer of an unspecified user to acquire reference information of a desired document without allowing access to the server from the computer of the specified user as suggested by Iwata (see lines 17-20 of column 2).

10. Referring to claim 13, Lahey teaches the document-processing client is one of the group comprised of: a printer client, a fax client, an electronic document management system client, a language translation client, and a knowledge system management client (see lines 15-31 of column 7).

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11. Referring to claims 15 and 16, Lahey discloses the job file is located on another device in the network and the job file store is a dedicated device (see lines 31-37 of column 12).

12. Referring to claims 18 and 19, Lahey discloses generating the document comprises generating a document data file based on the operational settings (see lines 14-17 of column 9).

13. Claims 3,4, and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lahey in view Iwata as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Yokoyama (U.S. Patent No. 6,166,826).

14. Referring to claims 3 and 4, the combination of Lahey and Iwata fails to teach activating an interface further comprises launching and retrieving web pages to display capabilities of the document processing device.

Yokoyama teaches, in an analogous system, activating an interface further comprises launching and retrieving web pages to display capabilities of the predetermined document processing device, wherein the user interface is a web page (see lines 29-37 of column 9).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the combination of Lahey and Iwata with the above teachings of Yokoyama. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention would have been motivated to make such modification in order to be able to access the desired information with any computer with access to the Internet.

15. Referring to claim 7, Lahey teaches the auxiliary information includes the operational settings specified by the user (see lines 25-27 of column 6), however the combination of Lahey and Iwata fails to explicitly set forth the limitation that the auxiliary information includes the size of the file.

Yokoyama teaches, in an analogous system, the auxiliary information including the size of the file (see lines 20-25 of column 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the system and method of Lahey with the above teachings of Yokoyama. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such modification in order to be able to select files to be printed based on the files attribute information as suggested by Yokoyama (see lines 26-37 of column 3).

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16. Claims 11 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lahey in view of Shima (U.S. Patent No. 6,552,816).

17. Referring to claim 11, Lahey fails to teach the computer-readable medium is a generic printer driver installed on each workstation of a network.

Shima teaches the computer-readable medium is a generic printer driver installed on each workstation of a network (see lines 37-59 of column 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to modify the computer-readable medium of Lahey with the above teachings of Shima in order for to allow for each computer on the network to print to the network printer.

Response to Arguments

18. Applicant's arguments filed 4/19/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant argues:

1) There is no interface opened between the workstation and the document processing device (see lines 2-3 of page 8); and

2) In Lahey, the user has an interface to the Info Print software that presents the operator with various options available. In the applicant's system an interface is opened to the document processing device (see first full paragraph of page 9).

19. As per arguments 1 and 2, the Examiner disagrees. Lahey teaches the user can select certain printers through a GUI (a first interface) (see lines 35-47 of column 8). *Once the desired printer is selected, the user than can access to and can access various operational settings of a selected printer through drop down menus that become activated* (see lines 35-47 of column 8) in response to the selection of a printer (emphasis added). As best understood by the Examiner, this is the same relationship that is in the applicant's specification. The relevant portion at page 5, lines 3-9, the applicant discloses the generic processing client locates a specific printer, then the user gains access to operational setting through another interface. The interface is between the workstation and the document-processing device because the interface is how the user at the workstation interacts with the document processing device.

Conclusion

20. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eron J. Sorrell whose telephone number is 571 272-4160. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00AM - 4:30PM.

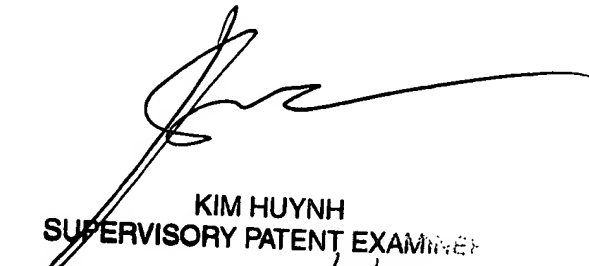
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Huynh can be reached on 571-272-4147. The fax phone number for the

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organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

EJS
July 6, 2006


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7/7/06
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